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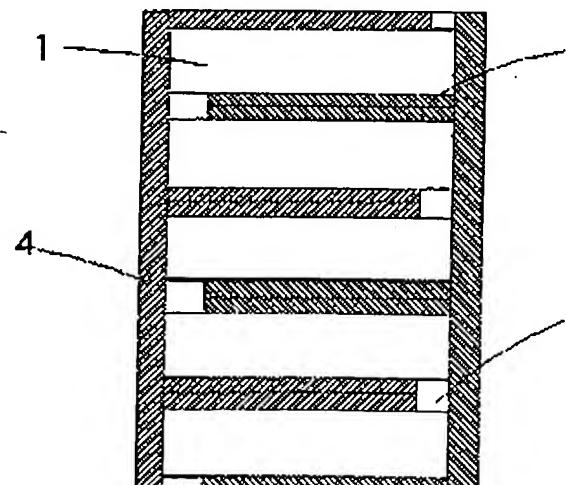
(54)【発明の名称】 正特性サーミスタ

(57)【要約】

【目的】 任意の耐電圧を有する低抵抗の正特性サーミスタを得る。

【構成】 同一の形状および特性の正特性サーミスタの単位素子の隣接する電極を接続するように積層するとともに、各単位素子の電極を電気的に並列に接続して外部回路へ接続する。

【効果】 高耐電圧で、素子の通電方向の断面積を大きくすることなく低抵抗の正特性サーミスタを得る。



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表1

ρ_{\circ} ($\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$)	T_c ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	α (%/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$)	ϕ (W)	耐電圧 (V/mm)
8.0	110	12.54	4.41	40

【0014】次いで、図2に示すように隣接する単位素子の電極非形成部を重なり合うように単位素子を積層した後、積層体の西側面の電極非形成部の位置する2カ所に銀ペーストを塗布して、銀ペーストを600°Cで熱処理して焼き付けて、内部電極と外部電極との導電接続を形成した。得られた外部電極4にリード線5を接合して、絶縁性耐熱樹脂6で素子の被覆を行った。

【0015】図4には、単位素子と積層した素子の温度に対する抵抗値の変化を対数で示す。本発明による素子は、単位素子の抵抗温度特性を低抵抗側へそのまま移動させたものであり、単位素子を並列に組み合わせたことによる特性曲線の変動は認められなかった。

【0016】また、図5には、単位素子の枚数と素子の抵抗値変化のグラフを示す。

【0017】耐電圧値は、単位素子1枚がもっている値が、そのまま本発明素子の値となるので素子の厚み方向を可変することにより耐電圧値をコントロールできる。このとき厚みにより生じる単位素子の抵抗値上昇は単位素子枚数を増やすことにより解決できるため、素子の通電部のみかけ上の断面積が等しく、公称ゼロ負荷抵抗値が等しい素子において耐電圧値の自由な選択ができる。

【0018】

* 【発明の効果】本発明によれば、チタン酸バリウムを主成分とする正特性サーミスタの単位素子を積層して隣接する単位電極に形成した内部電極を電気的に接続するとともに、各単位素子を並列接続する外部電極を形成し、任意の耐電圧値を有する公称ゼロ負荷抵抗値が小さく、通電面積が小さいPTCサーミスタが得られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】電気接続用の電極を形成したサーミスタを示す図である。

【図2】サーミスタ単位素子を積層した断面図および電気回路を示す図である。

【図3】本発明の高耐圧用低抵抗素子の外観を示す平面図である。

20 【図4】単位素子と積層した素子の温度に対する抵抗値の変化を示す図である。

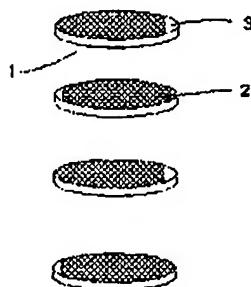
【図5】積層した単位素子の数と抵抗値変化を説明する図である。

【符号の説明】

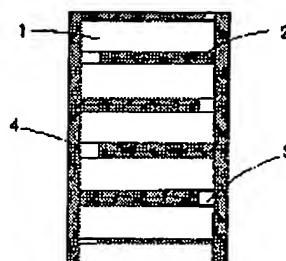
1…PTCサーミスタ単位素子、2…内部電極、3…電極非形成部、4…外部電極、5…リード線、6…絶縁性耐熱樹脂

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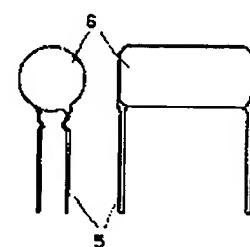
【図1】



【図2】



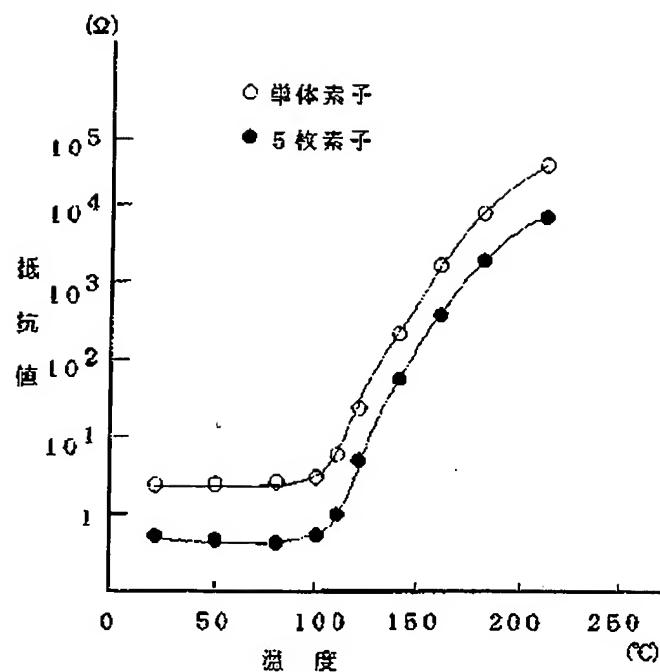
【図3】



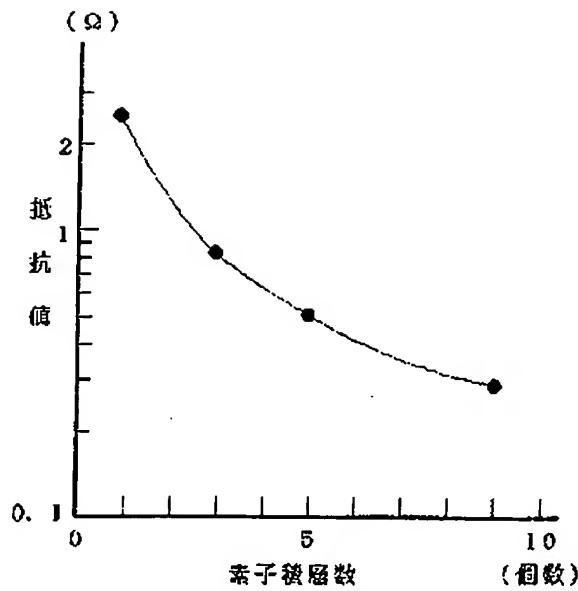
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[図4]



[図5]



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) POSITIVE CHARACTERISTIC THERMISTER

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To manufacture PTC (positive resistance temperature characteristics) having the small nominal load resistance value and apparently narrow conductive area of elements while sustaining the breakdown voltage held by unit elements by a method wherein the laminated unit elements are electrically parallel-connected.
CONSTITUTION: Adjacent inner electrodes 2 electrically connecting to outer electrodes 4 comprising Ag, Ni, Fe, etc., are to form the electrode non-formation parts 3. At this time, the unit elements of PTC thermistor mainly comprising barium titanate are laminated so as to electrically connect to the inner electrodes formed on adjacent electrodes while the outer electrodes 4 parallel-connecting respective unit elements are formed so that the PTC thermistor in the small nominal zero load resistance value having an arbitrary breakdown voltage in narrow conductive area may be manufactured.

LEGAL STATUS [Date of request for examination]

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[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

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[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The positive thermistor characterized by forming the external electrode which takes out to the exterior the electrode formed in each unit element child's both sides so that each unit element child might be electrically connected to juxtaposition while carrying out the laminating of the unit element child in which the electrode was formed to both sides of a positive thermistor and connecting the adjoining electrode electrically.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] In the thermistor which has a forward resistance temperature characteristic (it abbreviates to PTC property below), this invention makes nominal zer-power resistance low, without enlarging the energization section cross section of a component, and relates to the component structure whose setup of a withstand voltage value is attained freely.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] It is known by carrying out minute amount addition and calcinating pentavalent transition-metals elements, such as trivalent rare earth metal elements, such as Y and La, and Sb or Nb, to barium titanate, that a PTC property is shown more than the Curie point. The thing which barium titanate is originally an insulator and was made to semi-conductor-ize simply will become comparatively high resistance. However, as latest field of the invention, the component with low resistance is called for as it has stroked, so that it may be a component for overcurrent-protection circuits. Then, high-grade-izing of a raw material and the presentation of a raw material are changed intricately, or low resistance-ization has been performed by calcinating according to reducing atmosphere etc.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, the PTC component obtained by the approach by the conventional technique had the inclination for a withstand voltage value to fall as nominal zer-power resistance became small. This poses a fatal problem on the occasion of the miniaturization of a component. A withstand voltage value is related to the thickness of a component configuration so that it may generally be expressed with V/mm. Therefore, although thickness of a component configuration will be enlarged in order to enlarge a withstand voltage value, increase of the resistance by increase of thickness will be caused. Then, in order to lower resistance, it was possible to enlarge the energization section cross section, i.e., the cross section which cut the component in respect of being perpendicular to the energization direction of a component, but since enlargement of a component was caused when the energization section cross section was enlarged, the limitation was seen by the miniaturization of the component of high withstand voltage by low resistance.

[0004] This invention aims at offer of the component structure for obtaining the positive thermistor which can solve the above-mentioned trouble, without changing a presentation, baking conditions, etc. which are used conventionally.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] It is the low resistance element for high pressure-proofing in which the electrode which connects to an external circuit the electrode connected mutually was formed while carrying out the laminating of this invention so that the electrode of the unit element child of the positive thermistor of the same configuration which uses barium titanate as a principal component, and a property may be connected to juxtaposition. When the unit element child of a

thermistor is disc-like, while carrying out a laminating so that a mutual electrode may be connected electrically, an electrode is formed in both sides of a unit element child's energization side, and each unit element child is electrically connected to juxtaposition, and electric resistance is reduced, without enlarging the energization section cross section of a component.

[0006]

[Function] Since it connected with juxtaposition electrically while carrying out the laminating of the unit element child, its nominal zer-power resistance can be small, the positive thermistor of this invention holding the withstand voltage which a unit element child has, it can apply only a component, and can obtain a PTC thermistor with the upper small energization section cross section.

[0007]

[Example] Hereafter, this invention is explained with reference to a drawing.

[0008] Drawing 1 is drawing showing the thermistor in which the electrode for electrical connection was formed. The internal electrode 2 which consists of Pd, Ag, Pd-Ag, nickel, Pt, Au, etc. is formed in the disc-like PTC thermistor unit element child's 1 both sides to which the unit element child used barium titanate as the principal component. The electrode agensis section 3 was formed in the edge at the internal electrode of a unit element child's both sides. The electrode agensis part of each side is formed in the opposite part of an internal electrode so that it may become the same location in the contact surface of the adjoining unit element child.

[0009] Although drawing 2 (a) is the sectional view which carried out the laminating of the thermistor unit element child, the adjoining internal electrode 2 is connected electrically, and the electrode agensis section 3 is formed, and the external electrode 4 which consists of Ag, nickel, Fe, etc. is connected to the internal electrode, and it has the electrical circuit as shown in drawing 2 (b).

[0010] Drawing 3 is the top view showing the appearance of a low resistance element [object / for high pressure-proofing of this invention], connects lead wire 5 to an external electrode, and covers it with resin.

[0011] The internal electrode 2 which consists of an ohmic **** electrode was formed in the PTC thermistor unit element child's 1 with a disc-like diameter [of five sheets / of 4.5mm] which used example barium titanate as the principal component, and a thickness of 0.5mm both sides. The electrode agensis section 3 was formed in the 0.5mm part from the edge at the internal electrode of each field. The agensis part of the electrode of each field was formed in the part respectively opposed to each unit element child so that it might become the same location in the contact surface of the adjoining unit element child.

[0012] A unit element child's used electrical property had the digit (psi) expressed by the ratio of the common logarithm of the greatest resistance at the time of changing the nominal zer-power resistance shown in Table 1, a temperature coefficient, and temperature, and nominal zer-power resistance, and withstand voltage.

[0013]

[Table 1]

[0014] Subsequently, after carrying out the laminating of the unit element child so that the electrode agensis section of the unit element child who adjoins as shown in drawing 2 may be overlapped, the silver paste was applied to two places in which the electrode agensis section of the both-sides side of a layered product is located, and the silver paste was heat-treated at 600 degrees C, it could be burned, and conductive connection in an internal electrode and an external electrode was formed. Lead wire 5 was joined to the obtained external electrode 4, and the component was covered with insulating heatproof resin 6.

[0015] A logarithm shows the resistance value change to the temperature of the component which carried out the laminating to the unit element child to drawing 4 . The component by this invention moved a unit element child's resistance temperature characteristic to the low resistance side as it is, and fluctuation of the characteristic curve by having combined the unit element child with juxtaposition was not accepted.

[0016] Moreover, the graph of a unit element child's number of sheets and the change in resistance of a component is shown in drawing 5 .

[0017] Since the value which one unit element child has turns into a value of this invention component as it is, a withstand voltage value can control a withstand voltage value by carrying out adjustable [of the thickness direction of a component]. Since it is solvable by increasing unit element child number of sheets, a unit element child's resistance rise produced with thickness at this time applies only the energization section of a component, and its upper cross section is equal and it is possible in a component with equal nominal zer-power resistance. [of free selection of a withstand voltage value]

[0018] [Effect of the Invention] While connecting electrically the internal electrode which formed the unit element child of the positive thermistor which uses barium titanate as a principal component in the unit electrode which carries out a laminating and adjoins according to this invention, the external electrode which carries out parallel connection of each unit element child is formed, the nominal zer-power resistance which has the withstand voltage value of arbitration is small, and a PTC thermistor with a small energization area is obtained.

[Translation done.]